WILSON CALLS FOR NEW LAWS

Appeals to Congress to Avert Railway Strike.

BOTH SIDES ARE OBDURATE

Railroad Chiefs Deliver Final Answer To President Rejecting Eight-Hour Plan, Ending Negotiations.

Washington.—President Wilson, addressing both branches of Congress in joint session, announced his failure to bring the railroads and their trainmen to an agreement, and that the trainmen's brotherhoods had set September 4 for a strike. The President urged the enactment of certain legislation to meet the threatened emergency and to forestall similar difficulties in the future.

After the President's address to Congress, the railroad executives issued a statement to the public, stating that they "cannot surrender" on the eight-hour day issue "without an opportunity to be heard in some form of arbitration." Most of the executives then left Washington to prepare for the threatened strike.

Many of the railroads declared embargoes on the shipment of perishable freight, or shipments which could not be delivered before 7 A. M. on September 4. Orders were issued to ticket agents to warn passengers that unless they can reach their destinations by Sunday night they may be subject to delays.

Wilson Submits Plan.

President Wilson consumed just 21 minutes in delivering his address to Congress. He recommended:

Enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

An eight-hour day for all railroad employes engaged in operating trains in interstate traffic.

A Congressional commission to study results of the application of the eight-hour day to railroad operation alike for the men and for the roads.

An instruction from Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider what just increase in freight rates the railroads would be entitled to, if any, due to the eight-hour day.

An amendment of the Federal mediation, conciliation and arbitration laws to provide for a full public investigation before a strike or lock-out may be lawfully attempted.

Granting the President power in case of military necessity to seize and operate such portions of the railways as may be required for military use; to draft into the military service such train crews and administrative officials as circumstances may require.

RUSHING FOOD TO BORDER.

War Department Fears Shortage In Event Of Strike.

San Antonio, Tex.—Border troops now are provisioned 60 days ahead, General Funston said, discussing the situation in which the military would find itself if there should be a strike of railroad trainmen. Forage for mules and horses soon would be exhausted, however, he added. The War Department has been rushing food and provisions southward in large quantities since the strike situation became threatening.

WITHDRAWING NAVAL FORCE.

Warships Patrolling Mexican Waters Being Sent To Other Duty.

Washington.—Continued quiet along both Mexican coasts reducing the necessity of keeping a strong naval force there already has resulted in the withdrawal of the destroyer tender Dixie, for the eastern coast and other vessels will be relieved soon. A plan is being worked out by the Navy Department whereby battleships will be used as soon as the war games are ended, to maintain the usual peace-time naval strength in Mexican waters.

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED.

United States To Establish Financial Protectorate Over Haiti.

Washington.—Secertary of State Lansing and Solon Menos, Minister from Haiti, signed a protocal under the terms of which the United States will establish a financial protectorate over the island. Secretary Lansing refused to give out the details of the protocol until it had been ratified by the Senate.

BORDEN PARTY SAFE AT NOME.

Twenty-One Men, Rescued In Arctic, Went To Aid Stefasson.

Chicago.—News of the safe arrival at Nome, Alaska, of John Borden, millionaire Chicago sportsman, and others of his party, who were shipwrecked in the Arctic, was received by Mrs. Borden in a cablegram from her husband. Borden said the entire party was safe and in good health, but gave no information regarding his future plans.

FAY ESCAPES PRISON.

German Army Officer Was Convicted Of Conspiring To Destroy Vessels.

Atlanta.—Robert Fay, said to have been a former German army officer, convicted of conspiracy against the United States in connection with munitions plots in New York, escaped from the Federal prison here with William Knobloch, another prisoner.

Electrical railways of the United States represent a valuation of $730,000,000.

ROUMANIA OPENS WAR ON AUSTRIA

Berlin Promptly Declares War on Foe of Ally.

GREEK WAR PARTY IN SADDLE

Roumania's Entrance Into War Opens Way for Russians To Make Drive Across Ally's Soils Into Bulgaria.

REASONS ROUMANIA JOINED THE ALLIES.

Bucharest. — The Roumanian government issued a note setting forth the reasons why war was declared on Austria-Hungary on Sunday night. The causes are enumerated as follows:

1. The Roumanian population is exposed to the risks of war and invasion by the Austro-Hungarians.

2. Intervention of Roumania will shorten the war.

3. Roumania decided to cast her lot with the Allies because they alone guarantee her national unity.

London. — Almost simultaneously with the news that Roumania had declared war on Austria-Hungary and that Berlin had followed with a declaration of war on Roumania came an official statement from Vienna that the first clash between troops of Roumania and the Central Powers occurred in southeastern and eastern frontier mountain passes of Hungary. The Roumanian attacks are described as "treacherous." Roumanian prisoners were taken.

Advance guards came into contact at Rothenthurm Pass, 15 miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt (Brasso), the statement adds.

Important Towns Menaced.

Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, toward which the Austrian official communication indicates the Roumanians are making their first efforts at an advance, are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern boundary of Hungary, the first about six miles from the Roumanian frontier and the last about 15 miles from the frontier. Kronstadt is 70 miles east southeast of Hermannstadt.

Opens Path For Russia.

German government circles have expected some action by Roumania for nearly two weeks.

"It was known here that the Entente proposed using Roumanian territory for a Russian advance against Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Roumania, it was argued here, would, in that event, considering the Roumanian antipathy toward Austro-Hungary, join the forces fighting the Central Powers.

"Little is known here of the intentions of the Central Powers toward Roumania, but it is felt that Roumania cannot avoid war with them all should Russian troops advance through her territory."

Germans Blame Von Jagow.

Italy's declaration of war against Germany and the declaration of war by Roumania against Austria-Hungary have caused a most profound impression in the German capital, says a dispatch from Berlin by way of The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Berlin newspapers, the dispatch adds, express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the German foreign minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the under secretary for foreign affairs, those statesmen being considered by the journals to be partly responsible for what is declared to be Germany's diplomatic defeat.

NOW SHARKS ARE BLAMED.

Responsibility For High Price Of Fish Put On Man-Eaters.

Washington.—The shark is blamed for the prevailing high price of fish. The Fish Commission is advised that scarcity of the finny tribe at practically all fish wharves along the Atlantic Coast has increased the price in some instances 100 per cent. over the figures last summer. Most of the fish at this time of the year are obtained from the New Jersey coast, and it is in this region that scores of the man-eaters have been sighted. The sharks, it is said, have driven the fishes, principally butter fish, bass and trout, away from the fishing grounds.

JAIL'S MONEY BOX STOLEN.

Indiana Thief Pursued By Turnkey, But Flees With $463.

Marion, Ind.—The Grant County Jail here was visited by a thief and a box containing $463, the property of the Marion Service Company, was taken. The money was in the room occupied by D. P. Artman, turnkey. He was awakened and pursued the thief with a revolver, but could not effect a capture. The money was sent to the jail after banking hours for safe-keeping.

MRS. McADOO HAS TYPHOID.

Ailment Was Incorrectly Diagnosed As Scarlet Fever.

Spring Lake, N. J.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury and daughter of President Wilson, who is at her summer home here suffering with what her physicians described as "a slight attack of typhoid fever," is reported as doing nicely. Her illness, erroneously announced as scarlet fever, was diagnosed as typhoid by Dr Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician.

PARTING GUESTS

YOU BETTER PUT THEM EGGS ON TOP, SON
GOOD BYE, SARAH, COME AN' PAY US A VISIT THIS FALL
WE'LL COME, WON'T WE PA?
SO LONG BERNIE, HONEST I AIN'T SORE ABOUT THEM JOKES, NO MORE

(Copyright.)

MORE TROOPS ARE SENT TO BORDER

Guardsmen of Ohio, Kentucky and Vermont Receive Orders.

WILL JOIN GENERAL FUNSTON

Department Order Calls For 12,000 Men To Join Funston's Command As Rapidly As Transportation Can Be Supplied.

Washington.—Some 12,000 men of Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky National Guard regiments still held in State mobilization camps, were directed by the War Department to proceed to the Mexican border. The department revoked suspension of an order for their movement issued two weeks ago. All the regiments will go forward to join General Funston's command as rapidly as transportation can be supplied.

There remain approximately 13,000 guardsmen, scattered through many States who are not affected by this order. They also were under orders for the border two weeks ago, but the suspension so far has not been revoked for them.

The original order sending southward all troops called into the federal service was issued by the War Department in order that the divisional units along the international line might be filled up and also that those regiments which were not ready to go in the first rush might share in the training as soon as they could be fully equipped. When the railway strike situation became threatening, General Funston recommended that the whole movement be held up

WHEN THEY DECLARED WAR.

July 28, 1914—Austria declared war or Serbia.
August 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
August 3—Germany declared war on France.
August 4—Germany declared war on Belgium.
August 4—England declared war on Germany.
August 6—Austria declared war on Russia.
August 7—Montenegro declared war on Austria.
August 10—France declared war on Austria.
August 12—Montenegro declared war on Germany.
August 12—England declared war on Austria.
August 23—Japan declared war on Germany.
August 25—Austria declared war on Japan.
November 5—England declared war on Turkey.
May 23, 1915—Italy declared war on Austria.
June 3—San Marino declared war on Austria.
August 21—Italy declared war on Turkey.
October 15—Servia declared war on Bulgaria.
October 15-19—England, France, Italy and Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
March 9, 1916—Germany declared war on Portugal.
August 27—Italy declared war on Germany.
August 27—Roumania declared war on Austria.

SUPREME COURT OPEN EARLIER.

Senate Passes a Bill Fixing First Monday In October As Date.

Washington.—A bill was passed by the Senate changing from the second to the first Monday in October the date for opening of the annual term of the Supreme Court and revising procedure to limit cases which may be submitted and to enable the court to dispose promptly of many in which appeals have been taken merely to cause delay.

GERMANY SAVES BEET SEED.

Will Not Allow Exportation To U. S. Till Own Needs Are Supplied.

Washington.—Germany will permit no exportation of sugar beet seed until late this autumn after her own demands have been supplied. The State Department so advised Senator Phelan of California, who has been making representations on behalf of Western sugar-beet farmers.

A new waterproof valise serves also as a tent and bathtub.

SIX ZEPPELINS OVER LONDON

German Naval Dirigibles Bombard Coasts of England.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED

Most Explosives Fell Into Sea, Says London—Very Good Effects Everywhere, Berlin Asserts.

London.—Eight persons were killed and 36 injured in the latest Zeppelin raid, it was announced officially. One hundred bombs are known to have been dropped. One Zeppelin reached the outskirts of London.

The statement is as follows:

"Five or six enemy airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England. Two or three raiders came in over the eastern counties and dropped over 30 bombs without causing any casualties or damage. Another raider attempted to approach a seaport town, but, being heavily fired on by anti-aircraft guns, was driven off to the eastward after dropping 19 bombs in the sea without reaching their objective.

"Another airship which visited the southeast coast also came under a heavy fire from anti-aircraft defenses and was compelled to unload her cargo of bombs in the sea without doing any damage to life or property.

Reached London Outskirts.

"Another raider succeeded in reaching the outskirts of London, where explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, and it is regretted that casualties occurred among the civilian population as follows:

"Killed three men, three women, two children.

"Injured seriously three men, four women.

"Injured slightly four men, seven women, three children.

"In addition one soldier was seriously and 14 slightly injured by broken glass.

"An electric power station was slightly damaged and engineering works were somewhat damaged by fire. Several small fires occurred, all of which were promptly extinguished by the London fire brigade, several persons being rescued from positions of danger by firemen.

"Fire was opened on this airship, which immediately altered its course. Some of our airmen went up in pursuit and one airman succeeded in firing at the raider at close range."

All Returned, Says Berlin.

Berlin.—The city and southwestern district of London were bombarded by German airships, an official statement issued by the War Office says. Batteries at Harwich and Folkstone also were attacked, says the statement, which adds that "everywhere very good effects were observed."

The statement reads:

"All the airships, both going and returning, were heavily but unsuccessfully shelled by numerous guarding forces. During their attack they were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. All have returned."

$30,000 GONE FROM MAILS.

Currency Sent By Bank Disappears In Transit.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Disappearance from the mails of $30,000 in currency became known here with the arrival of postoffice inspectors to conduct an investigation.

MOB OF 1,000 HANGS NEGRO.

Parents Of Woman Begged Lynchers To Stop.

Shreveport, La.—A mob of 1,000 took Jess Hammet, a negro, from the jail at Vivian, 20 miles north of here, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identified by a white woman as the man who attempted an assault upon her, armed with a butcher knife. The woman's parents were among those who pleaded with the mob to desist.

SWIMMING RECORD LOWERED.

Girl Crosses Golden Gate In 31 Minutes 35 4-5 Seconds.

San Francisco.—Miss "Babe" Wright, a San Francisco girl, swam across the Golden Gate in 31 minutes 35 4-5 seconds, setting an official Pacific Athletic Association record for women for the event. The best previous record was by Miss Nell Schmidt, of Alameda, who made it in 44.11.1 several years ago. This race was the first across the Golden Gate for women ever sanctioned by the association.

U. S. CRUISER DRIVEN ON ROCKS

Hurled Ashore in the Outer Harbor of San Domingo.

A SCORE OF CREW LOST

Swept To Death Returning To Ship In Motorboat—All On Board Expected To Be Saved—Gunboat Castine Escapes.

Washington. — Rear-Admiral Pond at Santo Domingo City, cabled the Navy Department that the armored cruiser Memphis, swept upon the rocks by a heavy sea in the harbor there, would be a total loss, and although it was expected all on board would be saved, 20 men returning to the ship from shore leave in a motorboat had been drowned. The Admiral's dispatch follows:

"Memphis driven ashore by heavy sea, San Domingo City, west of Lighthouse, at 4.30 P. M. She is lying close under bluff. Heavy sea came up suddenly and ship was unable to get up steam in time to save herself. Twenty men of liberty party drawned on way back to ship. Castine (gunboat) dragged close in, but did not strike and got out to sea. No other casualty known. Memphis will be total loss."

Boiler Fires Extinguished.

San Domingo.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor by a great and sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster.

All fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the in rush of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting to sea

Flagship Of Cruiser Force.

The United States cruiser Memphis formerly was the armored cruiser Tennessee. Her name was changed May 25 last. Recently she has been doing duty in San Domingo waters in connection with the revolution.

The Memphis is of 14,500 tons and has a horsepower of 23,000. Her complement is 990 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States Atlantic fleet.

The Memphis was launched in 1904 at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company plant in Philadelphia. She had a speed of over 22 knots an hour. She is armed with four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch, twenty-four 3-inch and four 6-pounder guns and carries four torpedo tubes. She was 502 feet long on the water line, 75 feet beam and has a maximum draft of 26½ feet.

DEFENSE BILLS SIGNED.

Wilson Puts Signature To Army, Navy, and Philippine Bills.

Washington. — President Wilson signed the Army, Navy, Philippine and Bills of Lading bills. The President was surrounded by more than a score of congressional leaders and Army and Navy officers as he performed the act consummating the long campaign in behalf of measures which would adequately safeguard the United States in the event of war. Philippine Commisioners Quezon and Earnshaw were present to witness the approval of the Philippine bill.

55 NURSES ORDERED TO BORDER.

Ten Are Detailed To Camps At Eagle Pass.

Washington.—Fifty-five Red Cross nurses were ordered to the Mexican border by the American Red Cross to assist the United States Army Nursing Corps in alleviating the suffering of the United States armed forces who are policing the Mexican frontier. Ten are detailed to Eagle Pass. These 10 nurses are from Cleveland, Ohio. Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army, asked the Red Cross for 100 nurses. The remaining 45 will be dispatched to the border as soon as organized.

FLOOD LEFT 2,433 DESTITUTE.

528 Families Need Aid In Cabin Creek Region.

Charleston, W. Va.—Reports received at relief headquarters here show that 528 families, with a total membership of 2,433, are destitute in the region devastated by the flood in Cabin Creek three weeks ago. These people live in 21 towns, where many houses were damaged, and in some instances entirely destroyed.

ARMY BILL PASSES.

Measure Goes Again To President Wilson For Approval.

Washington.—The Army Appropriation Bill, vetoed by President Wilson because of provisions in its revision of the articles of war, was accepted by the House with a revision approved by the War Department, and now goes again to the President for signature. Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, author of the provision which drew the veto, made no fight.

B. & O. FREIGHT MEN STRIKE.

Among 800 Or More Men To Join In Chicago Walkout.

Chicago.—Eight hundred more men joined the strike of freight handlers, called, when the railroads refused to recognize their union, bringing the total now out up to 1,100. The men who walked out were employed by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk Railroads.

H. Rider, of Elmira, recently paid $900 for a penny minted in 1786.

MARYLAND TROOPS TO HAVE BARRACKS

Boys Are Wondering If It Means Long Stay.

MAY BE FOR REGULARS

Officers Believe They Will Be Home By November—St. John's Boys Seek Commissions.

Headquarters Maryland Brigade, Camp Ord, Eagle Pass, Texas.—Reports from Washington concerning the Mexican situation are considered so favorable to peace that many officers of the Maryland Brigade have ordered new trunks from the quartermaster. They think that if they do not go home next month they surely will go in October and are making plans accordingly. Their calculations are based on the probability of a favorable outcome of the meetings between the American and Mexican commissioners.

Further, it is noted that the program of military training will have worked itself out by the last of September at the rate things are now moving. But while things are looking better for the homesick, reports are coming out of Mexico that are far from optimistic.

It is asserted by this informant that the sole hope of the Mexican commissioners is to get a loan, and that the prospects are that they will not get it. The withdrawal of the Pershing force is considered a minor matter with Mexicans if they can get money.

With the situation unsettled, the regular army is looking more inviting to some of those in the Maryland Brigade. There is now in progress here an examination for candidates for second lieutenant in the regulars. Fifteen young men in the brigade are going through the mill, and of this number 11 are St. John's College boys. They are: First Lieut. Robert G. Moss and Second Lieut. William S. Stromyer of the First Regiment Machine Gun Company; Sergeant H. J. Selby, Sergeant F. W. Hyde, Corporal T. Bourke and Private Pearce of the same company; Corporal Mobray and Private Lloyd of the Fifth Regiment; Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Reeder of the Fourth Regiment.

Other Marylanders taking the examination are: Lieut. J. C. Lane of Company B, First Regiment; Sergeant Mount and Corporal Spear of the Fifth Regiment and Private Poole of Troop A.

Maryland Troops To Have Barracks.

Orders for the erection of barracks to house the troops at Eagle Pass will be issued in the near future. These barracks will be large enough in all probability to take care of entire companies. With their establishment will go the tents. The barracks will be constructed on the order of the mess halls, but they will be much stronger. Whether their erection means that the troops are due for a long stay or whether they are to be used by the troops pending the arrival of soldiers to make up a permanent army post here is mere guesswork.

May Become Army Post.

The belief is becoming stronger that Eagle Pass will become an important post, with thousands of troops here. Incidentally a rumor has been insistent for some time that General Pershing's expedition will be stationed here on its return from Mexico.

Lieut. Clifton A. Pritchett, of the Fourth, left for home with Frederick Pittroff. Pittroff was formerly an inmate of the Maryland School for Boys. He was paroled, it is said, but was not to leave the State. When word was received here that he had violated his parole arrangements were made to have him returned to the school. He will be discharged from the service of the United States Government by Lieutenant Pritchett on his arrival at Loch Raven. Pittroff has made a good soldier.

Band Concert Under Difficulties.

The First Maryland Band was scheduled to give a concert on the Court House Plaza. The Marylanders failed because of a conspiracy of the elements and other agencies. The auto truck which was carrying the band to the city broke down. The musicians took to a cart pulled by mules. Then a storm came up. The musicians waited for the storm to abate. In the meantime, the chairs had been taken from the platform. The band stood up and played several selections. Then another storm descended. The crowd scattered and the Marylanders gave up in disgust.

The opinion of the court in the case of Max Siegel and Walter W. Ritter against the Board of Election Supervisors of Howard County was handed down at Ellicott City by Justice Brashears and Forsythe. The case was one which involved the construction of the law passed by the last legislature submitting the question of prohibition to the registered and qualified voters of Ellicott City, which came up before the court on a demurrer to the bill of complaint of the plaintiffs which was filed by the supervisors. The court in its decree ordered that the demurrer be sustained and that the bill be dismissed.

William Glaseé, 35 years old, committed suicide at Cedar Grove. He had been in a sanatorium at Sykesville, for nervous trouble. He went home Sunday, got his gun, went to his room and shot himself, the load entering his heart, killing him instantly. He leaves his wife and three children.

Irving Robinson, 22 years old, committed suicide at his home, near Marion, six miles from Crisfield. The rash act is said to be the outcome of a love affair.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

The residence of Charles T. Boyd, near Pocomoke City, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

Jacob Gearhart, an aged resident of Shady Grove, who had his leg broken twice before, Wednesday fell and fractured the right kneecap in four places.

The Cumberland Automobile Club has under consideration plans for building a home and a mile race course.

Mrs. Frank Fox, 45 years old, of Alberton, was struck and instantly killed by a B. & O. R. R. passenger train at Ellicott City.

M. Jerome Myers, sixty-three years old, a farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn near Taneytown.

Robert G. Ritchie, of Shaft, a representative of the Grand Union Tea Company, left home apparently to attend to his duties and has not been seen or heard from since.

Three persons were stunned when lightning struck the Lutheran Church at Braddock, Frederick county. The barn of M. E. Linthicum, near Browningsville, Frederick county, was struck and burned.

Charged with shooting at Baltimore & Ohio Railroad detectives, Robert Williams, a colored youth, of Elkton, was committed to the Colored Home for Boys until he reaches his twenty-first birthday.

The barn on the farm of H. B. Brubaker, near Mechanicsburg, was struck by lightning and burned with 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of potatoes, 250 bushels of oats, six thoroughbred cattle and farming implements, entailing a loss of $6,500, partly covered by insurance.

Mrs. Agnes B. Crawford has sold to Philip Kershner her 265-acre farm in Williamsport district, along the Potomac River, for $18,000. The farm has 200 acres of cleared land. One dwelling upon the property is one of the finest colonial houses in the county, and was built by Gen. O. H. Williams.

Bernard J. Ruppert, 26 years old, of Cumberland, while coming down the National Pike from Frostburg, collided with an automobile driven by E. Lee Combs, a Piedmont (W. Va.) newspaper man, at Clarysville, and Ruppert received injuries that resulted in his death shortly after reaching Cumberland.

During a severe wind and thunderstorm that visited various parts of Dorchester county, considerable damage was done. Five boats were capsized at lower Hooper's Island, and a colored girl, about 18 years old, was killed by lightning near the drawbridge.

The large barn and stable on the farm of Bradley Simpson, at Dayton, which was purchased from William T. Hobbs several days ago, was struck by lightning and burned, together with about five tons of hay, corn and oats, farming implements, one wagon, harness and one buggy. A driving horse belonging to Mr. Hobbs was saved. The contents of the barn belonged to Mr. Hobbs, who had not vacated the premises.

Providing the fishermen are orderly and do not trespass on private property, Justice August T. Brust, of the municipal court, decided that fishing on Sunday was not a violation of the law. Charges of fishing on Sunday made against nine Frederick county men, among whom was Alderman E. Guy Albaugh, were dismissed. Deputy Sheriff Charles White, who made the arrests, failed to appear in court to press his charges.

Grosvenor Hanson, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, of Howard County, is in a critical condition as a result of a stroke of paralysis which he received Saturday last while sitting on the porch at his home, Belmont, Lawyer's Hill. He was appointed County Commissioner by Governor Crothers to fill out the unexpired term of the late Jacob Werner. Two years ago he was elected Commissioner to serve for six years.

Thomas Dixon, 67 years old, of Princess Anne, died at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, of Bright's disease. He was taken ill in Baltimore about eight months ago, but seemed to improve for the time, and after spending several weeks in Princess Anne went to Ocean City, Md., to recuperate. He came back to Princess Anne, however, broken in health, and from that time rapidly grew worse until about 10 days ago, when he was removed to Jefferson Hospital.

Llewellyn Bridges, 41 years old, died at the Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown, of injuries received when he fell from a porch at his home in Hancock. He fell 12 feet to the ground and fractured his skull.

The Allegany County School Commissioners have let the contract for the new addition to the Barton High School to W. C. Schramm, Barton whose bid was $8,659.73. The addition will consist of two rooms and an auditorium and will be two stories high.

BEYOND the FRONTIER

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS

by RANDALL PARRISH

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SYNOPSIS.

—9—

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is forced into marriage with Commissaire Cassion, henchman of Governor La Barre, who is plotting to oust La Salle and his garrison from the frontier Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Adele had overheard the plotters say she had inherited a great fortune from her father and they had kept it from her. La Barre and Cassion learned of the girl's knowledge—thus the marriage and the hurried departure of Cassion and a company for Fort St. Louis. The bride refuses to share sleeping quarters with her husband. She has but one friend, young Rene D'Artigny, a guide. He is chary of helping her. Chevet, the girl's uncle, one of the party, is found murdered.

Her only kin dead by a murderer's hand, Adele feels more alone in the world than ever. Her husband's jealousy and rancor become pronounced, yet she is strangely hopeful of getting away from the man and from her present circumstance in life. Then comes death near to her. How she barely escaped, why she has more reasons than one to be profoundly thankful, is told graphically in this installment.

Following the discovery of Chevet, murdered, Cassion accuses D'Artigny of the crime—but not in D'Artigny's presence.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"True, so I did," he said at last. "They were to depart before dawn. The villain is yonder—see; well off that farthest point, and 'tis too late to overtake him now. Sacre! there is naught for us to do, that I see, but to bury Hugo Chevet and go our way—the king's business cannot wait."

On the beach all was in readiness for departure, and it was evident enough that Moulin had already spread the news of Chevet's murder among his comrades. Cassion, however, permitted the fellows little time for discussion, for at his sharp orders they took their places in the canoes and pushed off. The priest was obliged to assume Chevet's former position, and I would gladly have accompanied him, but Cassion suddenly gripped me in his arms, and without so much as a word, waded out through the surf, and put me down in his boat, clambering in himself, and shouting his orders to the paddlers.

I think we were all of us glad enough to get away. I know I sat silent and motionless just where he placed me and stared back across the widening water at the desolate, dismal scene. How lonely and heartsickening it was, those few log houses against the hill, the blackened stumps littering the hillside, and the gloomy forest beyond. The figures of a few men were visible along the beach, and once I saw a black-robed priest emerge from the door of the mission house, and start down the steep path.

The picture slowly faded as we advanced, until finally the last glimpse of the log chapel disappeared in the haze, and we were alone on the mystery of the great lake, gliding along a bare, uninhabited shore. I was aroused by the touch of Cassion's hand on my own as it grasped the side of the canoe.

"Adele," he said, almost tenderly. "Why should you be so serious? Cannot we be friends?"

My eyes met his in surprise.

"Friends, monsieur! Are we not? Why do you address me like that?"

"Because you treat me as though I were a criminal," he said earnestly; "As if I had done you an evil in making you my wife. 'Twas not I who hastened the matter, but La Barre. 'Tis not just to condemn me unheard, yet I have been patient and kind. I thought it might be that you loved another—in truth I imagined that D'Artigny had cast his spell upon you; yet you surely cannot continue to trust that villain — the murderer of your uncle."

"How know you that to be true?" I asked.

"Because there is no other accounting for it," he explained sternly. "The quarrel last evening, the early departure before dawn—"

"At your orders, monsieur."

"Ay, but the sergeant tells me the fellow was absent from the camp for two hours during the night; that in

Even D'Artigny Kept Within Sight.

the moonlight he saw him come down the hill. Even if he did not do the deed himself, he must have discovered the body—yet he voiced no alarm."

I was silent, and my eyes fell from his face to the green water.

"'Twill be hard to explain," he went on. "But he shall have a chance."

"A chance! You will question him; and then—"

He hesitated whether to answer me, but there was a cruel smile on his thin lips.

"Faith, I do not know. 'Tis like to be a courtmartial at the Rock, if ever we get him there; though the chances are the fellow will take to the woods when he finds himself suspected. No doubt the best thing I can do will be to say nothing until we hold him safe, though 'tis hard to pretend with such a villain."

He paused, as if hoping I might speak, and my silence angered him.

"Bah, if I had my way the young cockerel would face a file at our first camp. Ay! and it will be for you to decide if he does not."

"What is your meaning, monsieur?"

"That I am tired of your play-acting; of your making eyes at this forest dandy behind my back. Sang dieu! I am done with all this—do you hear?—and I have a grip now which will make you think twice, my dear, before you work any more sly tricks on me. Sacre, you think me easy, hey? I have in my hand so," and he opened and closed his fingers suggestively, "the life of the lad."

I had one glimpse of his face as he leaned forward, and there was a look in it which made me shudder and turn away. His was no idle threat, and whether the man truly loved me or not, his hatred of D'Artigny was sufficient for any cruelty.

I realized the danger, the necessity for compromise, and yet for the moment I lacked power to speak, to question, fearful lest his demands would be greater than I could grant. I had no thought of what I saw, and still that which my eyes rested upon remains pictured on my brain, the sparkle of sun on the water, the distant green of the shore, the soldiers huddled in the canoe, the dark shining bodies of the Indians ceaselessly plying the paddles, and beyond us, to the left, another canoe, cleaving the water swiftly, with Pere Allouez' face turned toward us, as though he sought to guess our conversation. I was aroused by the grip of Cassion's hand.

"Well, my beauty," he said harshly, "haven't I waited long enough to learn if it is war or peace between us?"

I laughed, yet I doubt if he gained any comfort from the expression of the eyes which met his.

"Why I choose peace of course, monsieur," I answered, assuming a carelessness I was far from feeling. "Am I not your wife? Surely you remind me of it often enough, so I am not likely to forget; but I resent the insult of your words, nor will you ever win favor from me by such methods. I have been friendly with Sieur d'Artigny, it is true, but there is nothing between us. Indeed no word has passed my lips in his presence I would not be willing for you to hear. So there is no cause for you to spare him on my account, or rest his fate on any action of mine."

"You will have naught to do with the fellow?"

"There would be small chance if I wished, monsieur; and do you suppose I would seek companionship with one who had killed my uncle?"

"'Twould scarce seem so, yet I know not what you believe."

"Nor do I myself; yet the evidence is all against the man thus far. I confess I should like to hear his defense, but I make you this pledge in all honor—I will have no word with him, on condition that you file no charges until we arrive at Fort St. Louis."

"Ah!" suspiciously, "you think he has friends there to hold him innocent."

"Why should I, monsieur? Indeed, why should I care but to have justice done? I do not wish his blood on your hands, or to imagine that he is condemned because of his friendship for me rather than any other crime. I know not what friends the man has at the Rock on the Illinois. He was of La Salle's party, and they are no longer in control. La Barre said that De Baugis commanded that post, and for all I know De Tonty and all his men may have departed."

"'Tis not altogether true, and for that reason we are ordered to join the company. De Baugis has the right of it under commission from La Barre, but does not possess sufficient soldiers to exercise authority. La Salle's men remain loyal to De Tonty, and the Indian tribes look to him for leadership. Mon dieu! it was reported in Quebec that 12,000 savages were living about the fort—ay! and D'Artigny said he doubted it not, for the meadows were covered with tepees—so De Baugis has small chance to rule until he has force behind him. They say this De Tonty is of a fighting breed—the savages call him the man with the iron hand—and so the two rule between them, the one for La Barre, and the other for La Salle, and we go to give the governor's man more power."

"You have sufficient force?"

"Unless the Indians become hostile; besides there is to be an overland party later to join us in the spring and Sieur de la Durantaye, of the regiment of Carignan-Salliers is at the Chicago portage. This I learned at St. Ignace."

"Then it would seem to me, monsieur, that you could safely wait the trial of D'Artigny until our arrival at the fort. If he does not feel himself suspected, he will make no effort to escape, and I give you the pledge you ask."

It was not altogether graciously that he agreed to this, yet the man could not refuse, and I was glad enough to escape thus easily, for it was my fear that he might insist on my yielding much more to preserve D'Artigny from immediate condemnation and death. The fellow had the power, and the inclination, and what good fortune saved me, I can never know. I think he felt a certain fear of me, a doubt of how far he might presume on my good nature.

Certainly I gave him small encouragement to venture further, and yet had he done so I would have been at my wit's end. Twice the words were upon his lips—a demand that I yield to his mastery—but he must have read in my eyes a defiance he feared to front, for they were not uttered. 'Twas that he might have this very talk that he had found me place alone in his canoe, and I would have respected him more had he dared to carry out his desire. The coward in the man was too apparent, and yet that very cowardice was proof of treachery. What he hesitated to claim boldly he would attain otherwise if he could. I could place no confidence in his word, nor reliance upon his honor.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Break of Storm.

We had no more pleasant weather for days, the skies being overcast and the wind damp and chill. It did not rain, nor were the waves dangerous, although choppy enough to make paddling tiresome and difficult.

A mist obscured the view and compelled us to cling close to the shore so as to prevent becoming lost in the smother, and as we dare not venture to strike out boldly from point to point, we lost much time in creeping along the curves.

The canoes kept closer together, never venturing to become separated, and the men stationed on watch in the bows continually called to each other across the tossing waters in guidance. Even D'Artigny kept within sight, and made camp with us at night, although he made no effort to seek me, nor did I once detect that he even glanced in my direction. The studied indifference of the man puzzled me more than it angered, but I believed it was his consciousness of guilt, rather than any dislike which caused his avoidance. In a way I rejoiced at his following this course, as I felt bound by my pledge to Cassion, and had no desire to further arouse the jealousy of the latter, yet I remained a woman, and consequently felt a measure of regret at being thus neglected and ignored.

I had no knowledge of the date, nor a very clear conception of where we were. The night before we had camped at the mouth of a small stream, the surrounding forest growing down close to the shore, and so thick as to be almost impenetrable. The men had set up my tent so close to the water the waves broke scarcely a foot away, and the fire about which the others clustered for warmth was but a few yards distant.

Wrapped in my blankets I saw D'Artigny emerge from the darkness and approach Cassion, who drew a map from his belt pocket and spread it open on the ground in the glare of the fire. The two men bent over it, tracing the lines with finger tips, evidently determining their course for the morrow. Then D'Artigny made a few notes on a scrap of paper, arose to his feet and disappeared.

They had scarcely exchanged a word, and the feeling of enmity between them was apparent. Cassion sat quiet, the map still open, and stared after the younger man until he vanished in the darkness. The look upon his face was not a pleasant one.

Impelled by a sudden impulse I arose to my feet, the blanket still draped about my shoulders, and crossed the open space to the fire. Cassion, hearing the sound of my approach, glanced around, his frown changing instantly into a smile.

"Ah, quite an adventure this," he said, adopting a tone of pleasantry. "The first time you have left your tent, madame?"

"The first time I have felt desire to do so," I retorted. "I feel curiosity to examine your map."

"And waited until I was alone; I appreciate the compliment," and he removed his hat in mock gallantry. "There was a time when you would have come earlier."

"Your sarcasm is quite uncalled for. You have my pledge relative to the Sieur d'Artigny, monsieur, which suffices. If you do not care to give me glimpse of your map, I will retire again."

"Pouf! do not be so easily pricked, I spoke in jest. Ay, look at the paper, but the tracing is so poor 'tis no better than a guess where we are. Sit you down, madame, so the fire gives light, and I will show you our position the best I can."

"Did not D'Artigny know?"

"He thinks he does, but his memory is not over clear, as he was only over this course the once. 'Tis here he has put the mark, while my guess would be a few leagues beyond."

I bent over, my eyes seeking the points indicated. I had seen the map before, yet it told me little, for I was unaccustomed to such study, and the few points, and streams named had no real meaning to my mind. The only familiar term was Chicago Portage, and I pointed to it with my fingers.

"Is it there we leave the lake, monsieur?"

"Ay; the rest will be river work. You see this stream? 'Tis called the Des Plaines, and leads into the Illinois. D'Artigny says it is two miles inland, across a flat country. 'Twas Pere Marquette who passed this way first, but since then many have traversed it. 'Tis like to take us two days to make the portage."

"And way up here is Port des. Morts, where we crossed the opening into Green Bay, and we have come since all this distance. Surely 'tis not far along the shore now to the portage?"

"Mon dieu, who knows! It looks but a step on the map, yet 'tis not likely the distance has ever been measured."

"What said the Sieur d'Artigny?"

"Bah! the Sieur d'Artigny; ever it is the Sieur d'Artigny. 'Tis little he knows about it, in my judgment. He would have it thirty leagues yet, but I make it we are ten leagues to the south of where he puts us. What, are you going already? Faith, I had hopes you might tarry here a while yet, and hold converse with me."

I paused, in no way tempted, yet uncertain.

"You had some word you wished to say, monsieur?"

"There are words enough if you would listen."

"'Tis no fault of yours if I do not. But not now, monsieur. It is late and cold. We take the boats early and I would rest while I can."

He was on his feet, the map gripped in his hand, but made no effort to stop me, as I dropped him a curtsy, and retreated. But he was there still when I glanced back from out the safety of the tent, his forehead creased by a frown. When he finally turned away the map was crushed shapeless in his fingers.

The morning dawned somewhat warmer, but with every promise of a storm, threatening clouds hanging above the water, sullen and menacing, their edges tipped with lightning. The roar of distant thunder came to our ears, yet there was no wind, and Cassion decided that the clouds would drift southward, and leave us safe passage along the shore. His canoe had been wrenched in making landing the evening before, and had taken in considerable water during the night. This was bailed out, but the interior was so wet and uncomfortable that I begged to be given place in another boat, and Cassion consented, after I had exhibited some temper, ordering a soldier in the sergeant's canoe to exchange places with me.

We may have proceeded for half a league, when a fog swept in toward the land enveloping us in its folds, although we were close enough to the shore so as to keep safely together, the word being passed back down the line, and as we drew nearer I became aware that D'Artigny's boat had turned about, and he was endeavoring to induce Cassion to go ashore and make camp before the storm broke. The latter, however, was obstinate, claiming we were close enough for safety, and finally, in angry voice, insisted upon proceeding on our course.

D'Artigny, evidently feeling argument useless, made no reply, but I noticed he held back his paddles and permitted Cassion's canoe to forge ahead. He must have discovered that I was not with monsieur, for I saw him stare intently at each of the other canoes, as though to make sure of my presence, shading his eyes with one hand, as he peered through the thickening mist. This action evidenced the first intimation I had for days of his continued interest in my welfare, and my heart throbbed with sudden pleasure. Whether or not he felt some premonition of danger, he certainly spoke words of instruction to his Indian paddlers, and so manipulated his craft as to keep not far distant, although slightly farther from shore, than the canoe in which I sat.

Cassion had already vanished in the fog, which swept thicker and thicker along the surface of the water, the nearer boats becoming mere indistinct shadows. Even within my own canoe the faces of those about me appeared gray and blurred, as the damp vapor swept over us in dense clouds. It was a ghastly scene, rendered more awesome by the glare of lightning which seemed to split the vapor, and the sound of thunder reverberating from the surface of the lake.

The water, a ghastly, greenish gray, heaved beneath, giving us little difficulty, yet terrifying in its suggestion of sullen strength, and the shore line was barely discernible to the left as we struggled forward. What obstinacy compelled Cassion to keep us at the task I know not—perchance a dislike to yield to D'Artigny's advice—but the sergeant swore to himself, and turned the prow of our canoe inward, hugging the shore as closely as he dared, his anxious eyes searching every rift in the mist.

Yet, dark and drear as the day was, we had no true warning of the approaching storm, for the vapor clinging to the water concealed from our sight the clouds above. When it came it burst upon us with mad ferocity, the wind whirling to the north and striking us with all the force of three hundred miles of open sea. The mist was swept away with that first fierce gust, and we were struggling for life in a wild turmoil of waters. I had but a glimpse of it—a glimpse of wild, raging sea; of black, scurrying clouds, so close above I could almost reach out and touch them; of dimly revealed canoes flung about like chips, driving before the blast.

Our own was hurled forward like an arrow, the Indian paddlers working like mad to keep stern to the wind, their long hair whipping about. The soldiers crouched in the bottom, clinging grimly to any support, their white faces exhibiting the abasement of fear. The sergeant alone spoke, yelling his orders, as he wielded steering paddle, his hat blown from his head, his face ghastly with sudden terror. It was but the glimpse of an instant; then a paddle broke, the canoe swung sideways, balanced on the crest of a wave and went over.

I was conscious of cries, shrill, instantly smothered, and then I sank, struggling hard to keep above water, yet borne down by the weight of the canoe. I came up again, choking and half strangled and sought to grip the boat as it whirled past. My fingers found nothing to cling to, slipping along the wet keel, until I went down again, but this time holding my breath. My water-soaked garments and heavy shoes made swimming almost impossible, yet I struggled to keep face above water. Two men had reached the canoe, and had somehow found hold. One of these was an Indian, but they were already too far away to aid me, and in another moment had vanished in the white crested waves. Not another of our boat's crew was visible, nor could I be sure of where the shore lay.

Twice I went down, waves breaking over me, and flinging me about like a cork. Yet I was conscious, though strangely dazed and hopeless. I struggled, but more as if in a dream than in reality. Something black, shapeless, seemed to sweep past me through the water; it was borne high on a wave, and I flung up my hands in protection; I felt myself gripped, lifted partially, then the grasp failed, and I dropped back into the churning water. The canoe, or whatever else it was, was gone, swept remorselessly past by the raging wind, but as I came up again to the surface a hand clasped me, drew me close until I had grip on a broad shoulder.

Beyond this I knew nothing; with the coming of help, the sense that I was no longer struggling unaided for life in those treacherous waters, all strength and consciousness left me. When I again awoke, dazed, trembling, a strange blur before my eyes, I was lying upon a sandy beach, with a cliff towering above me, its crest

My Fingers Found Nothing to Cling To.

tree-lined, and I could hear the dash of waves breaking not far distant. I endeavored to raise myself to look about, but sank back helpless, fairly struggling for breath. An arm lifted my head from the sand, and I stared into a face bending above me, at first without recollection.

Do you think now that bad luck has left Adele, that her husband is gone forever and that her future is to be a matter of her own choosing?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHY WE STAND ON ONE LEG

Few Understand That the Involuntary Action Is to Rest the Bones of the Hips.

Naturalists have distinguished us from the higher animals by the fact that we stand upright on two legs. But do we? Watch a crowd standing about a street orator, and see how many are really standing on both legs. Or try yourself to stand on two legs, and see how soon you are ready to fall from fatigue.

The truth is we have not yet absolutely acquired the upright position ascribed to us by the scientists. Even in the army, where comfort is always sacrificed to trim appearance, the command, "Stand at ease," which allows the soldiers to throw one leg back and prop themselves upon it, shows how impossible a perfectly upright position is to maintain for any length of time.

As any anatomist will tell us, we are still built very much like the monkeys. Standing perfectly upright can only be done by a very complicated cross strain, one set of muscles pushing forward, another holding back. With every movement we make a new adjustment of these muscles takes place.

The trouble is all with our hip bones. Therefore, to rest these muscles we place one of them at rest by throwing one leg to one side, allowing the other to do the work. When one leg has rested sufficiently, it takes up the strain and the other takes a spell. Nor does it matter how much we strengthen our leg muscles by walking or other exercises, the perfectly upright position is still a hard one to keep.

Find a Use for Cacti.

Since it has been practically demonstrated that valuable gum and varnish can be extracted from the desert cacti of Arizona a refinery for the production of these materials has been erected at Mesa, in Salt river valley. One variety of this plant yields bases for chewing gum and for the manufacture of rubber. Another variety furnishes the principal ingredient for varnish. The crude gums are extracted in the field and carried to the refinery for manufacture. The machines for extracting the gum are moved from place to place, exhausting the supply of cacti in fields severally of 25 miles square.

Good Reason.

A woman from the city was spending the summer in a small town, and one day, while doing her marketing, she asked the butcher how he happened to choose his business. He hesitated a moment, and then: "Well, I don't know," he answered, "but I always was fond of animals."

Up to date about 3,500 miles of steam railroad in the United States have been electrified.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR SEPT. 3

PAUL, THE HERO.

LESSON TEXT—II Cor. 11:21-12:10.

GOLDEN TEXT—My grace is sufficient for thee; for my power is made perfect in weakness.—II Cor. 12:9.

This letter raises interesting questions for research and discussion, such as:

1. What is the difference between Paul's heroism and that of a soldier? 2. Is war essential to the development of heroism? 3. Which courage is higher, moral or physical?

I. Paul, the Hero (11:21-22). To a man of a sensitive nature, craving perfection, sarcasm stirs up the deepest bitterness of the soul. We do not believe Paul primarily desired to refuse these false charges—they were unworthy of him—but the knowledge of his sufferings for the cause of Christ and the truth of the gospel would augment his power to serve the church. For the sake of those whom he had reclaimed from heathenism he was willing to seem to be boasting. Literally he says: "I speak by way of disparagement (of myself) as though we had been weak," yet he adds: "Whereinsoever any is bold, I am bold also." Paul had as much to boast of as any one of his Jewish opponents (v. 21). "Are they Hebrews? (Of the purest blood, of one nation and language?) So am I." Are they Israelites, worshiping only one God? Are they of the seed of Abraham, inheritors of the ministry of the promise and the Messianic hope and the kingdom of God? Are they ministers of the Messiah, seeking to bring all men into his kingdom? "I speak as a fool. I speak as one beside himself. I am more." In labors he was more abundant; he had occupied a larger field with greater results. In stripes above measure—those inflicted by the heathen were not limited to forty blows—besides other beatings referred to in this list. In prisons oft (Acts 16:23). Frequently exposed to death and to the perils of robbers by land and sea (v. 24). "Five times I received forty stripes, save one, from the Jews" (v. 25). "Thrice was I beaten with rods; once was I stoned" (Acts. 14:19). "Thrice I suffered shipwreck," evidently not recorded in Acts, for his shipwreck on the way to Rome was later. "A night and a day in the deep," this not otherwise recorded. "In journeyings often," suffering from the perils of hard travel, often on foot in uncivilized regions. "In perils of water," literally "in rivers." Bridges were rare, and floods sudden and frequent. "In perils of robbers." Every road in Asia Minor then as now was infested with robbers. "In perils of his own countrymen;" "In perils by the Gentiles;" "In perils in the city;" "In perils in the wilderness;" "In perils in the sea" from storms, rocks, pirates; "In perils among false brethren"—Judaising teachers who were self-seeking instead of making the gospel first (Gal. 2:4; II Cor., 11:13). "In weariness and painfulness," literally in labor and travail; "In watchings often;" repeated nights of sleeplessness due to anxiety or pain. "In hunger and thirst, in fastings often," hunger unsatisfied for a long time. "In cold and nakedness;" in the mountain passes badly shod and badly clothed. Besides these things which were without, innumerable other trials such as the care of or anxiety over the churches (vv. 32, 33). The story of these sufferings for the sake of saving men from sin and ruin proves Paul to have been one of the greatest heroes in all history. Paul's enemies had little indeed to set up against such a record as this. In contrast, there are those today who assume to have all scholarship and to be entitled to leadership, but who have neither done nor suffered anything worth while in laying a foundation for their pretensions. Their assumptions are baseless and their ignorance of "the marks of the Lord Jesus" is oft amazing.

II. God's Sustaining Grace (12:1-10). To Paul God gave one of the greatest tasks ever committed to man, viz., the planting of the gospel in heathen lands; founding churches; teaching them the gospel truths of the Lord Jesus. He wrote to these churches two-fifths of the New Testament, thirteen of its twenty-seven books, and this work was accomplished under the greatest difficulty, trials and suffering. To sustain and guide, the Lord gave him "visions and revelations" (v. 1). These revelations came to him from the very beginning of his Christian life and continued in every great crisis. The first was given at his conversion, twenty years before this letter was written, when he saw Jesus in His glory and received his marching orders. Again (vv. 2-4), fourteen years before, or about A. D. 43, when he was in Antioch and first entered upon his foreign missionary work. He obtained his gospel directly from the Lord. Subsequently he had other visions to sustain and guide him. God gives us visions today through his word, his providence and the testimony of his servants. Paul's thorn in the flesh (vv. 7-10) is a matter of conjecture. It was given him, lest he be exalted above measure, and he compares this vexation to the irritation of a thorn. Some think he had ophthalmia, a common disease of the eyes. Professor Ramsey thinks it was chronic malarial fever. It apparently affected the dignity of his outward appearance (II Cor., 10:1, 10). Paul prayed that this thorn might be removed. The answer was to give him grace to bear it, thus making the hindrance a means of blessing.

Teachers ought to study this entire section, beginning at chapter 10. Paul says that as an apostle he did not labor in the fields of others (10:14-15).

He was not much concerned by what his enemies might say.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

August 28, 1915.

Austrians in southeastern Galicia pierced Russian line in two places.

French artillery silenced German guns at four points in the Argonne.

French aviators drove off six German aeroplanes that attacked Paris.

Allied aeroplanes shelled German positions on Belgian coast.

Count Bernstorff promised full satisfaction for the Arabic.

August 29, 1915.

Hindenburg pushed on toward Riga.

Violent artillery struggle in the Argonne.

Heavy bombardment of German lines on west front began.

August 30, 1915.

Von Mackensen started a turning movement in the south.

Russians won big victory on the Strypa in Galicia.

Italians renewed their attack on Tolmino.

August 31, 1915.

Russians checked Teutonic allies in Galicia.

Russians captured 7,000 prisoners near Lutsk.

Germany stated British had lost 50,000 men in Dardanelles since August 6.

September 1, 1915.

Austrians captured Russian fortress of Lutsk.

General Alexieff made chief of staff of Russian army.

Allies in command of Buvuk-Anafarta valley on Gallipoli peninsula.

Germany promised America to sink no more liners without warning.

September 2, 1915.

Russians evacuated Grodno fortress and retired to right bank of the Niemen.

Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines in the Dardanelles.

Heavy fighting in the Isonzo valley.

September 3, 1915.

Germans stormed bridgehead at Friedrichstadt on the Dvina.

Italians repulsed by Austrians at Tolmino.

German submarines sank British steamers Roumanie and Churston.

CONDENSATIONS

The huge revolving light which has been placed at the lighthouse on the Island of Heligoland, in the North sea, is perhaps the most powerful flashlight in the world. It is equal to 40,000,000 candlepower, and in calm weather can be seen for a distance of 30 miles. The tower in which the light is stationed is 272 feet above the sea level. It costs $8,000 a year to maintain the light.

Shears for trimming grass, mounted on wheels and with the handles so extended that they can be used by a person standing upright, have been patented by a Canadian woman.

According to the naval critic, Hector C. Bywater, so far as building ways and construction plans are concerned, there is no reason why Germany could not have 25 battleships or battle cruisers under construction at one time. Though he admits that this figure may be astonishing, he shows that an examination of the various yards, governmental and private, in Germany, justifies the estimate. In fact, he says that, simultaneously, a program including light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, could be put through, since there are many German yards which, although they cannot build capital ships, are well equipped to produce the lighter craft. He estimates the total working force in all these yards at 100,000 men.

Far off the coast of Maine is a jagged ledge of rock, known as Saddleback island, on which the only means of landing is by derrick to which a sort of chair is attached. A lighthouse is maintained on this ledge, managed by a keeper and two assistants with ten men on duty at all times.

Holland's mines are now producing coal at a rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

It is estimated that 30,400 plants of Easter lilies, representing a value of more than $24,000, were sold in Seattle, Wash., on last Easter Sunday, and that the Easter price of lilies in that city averaged about 2½ cents less a blossom than in any other city of the United States.

The first street railway in the United States was built in New York city in Fourth avenue, between Prince street and Harlem, in 1842, and horse cars were introduced into the principal American cities between then and 1881, when the use of electricity was begun.

A stove for campers that can be folded and carried like a suitcase, which it much resembles, has been invented.

Chile will send an official commission to the United States to make a thorough study of agricultural and industrial hydraulics.

Good coffee is produced in Porto Rico, Mexico, and Central America, that of Honduras being especially satisfying to epicures. Cuba is also a coffee producer.

Kate Casey has retired on pension after 37 years as matron of the Union station, Columbus, O.

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BILLY SUNDAY

BILLY SUNDAY is back again with that expansive smile (or is it a professional grimace?) of his. In view of the great good he is unquestionably doing, one all the more regrets the but too visible commercialism of his labors.

Sunday's yearly perquisites in the few months of his gospel campaigns, amount to several hundred thousand dollars—probably more than $225,000. He is a pulpit J. P. Morgan. He always lodges in palatial quarters; travels in elegant limousines, and "fares sumptuously every day." Costly garments, diamonds, silver-plate and other valuable gifts are showered upon him, besides from $20,000 to $50,000 in cold cash for a six or ten weeks "stand". In a word, this Twentieth Century Job plainly does not "serve God for naught"!

Now, if Sunday would give up the greater part of these big profits to the Gospel or to some worthy public charity, and like the truly great evangelists, ancient and modern, be content with a good living, how much greater would his influence be!

Better still were he willing to dedicate himself to poverty like another Paul, a St. Francis D'Assisi or our own Asbury, then like them he might hope to stir men profoundly, and his fame might go down to posterity as one of the great "preachers of righteousness" whose labors wrought moral revolutions and whose memories are precious possessions of mankind.

As it is, his plain love of money forbids his becoming a nation-wide power for good, like another Wesley or Whitefield, Finney or Moody—men whose words made the thrones of Sin tremble. Thousands of the best sort of people take small stock in his preaching, not merely because of his wretched slang and at times very irreverent handling of sacred things, but because he is making so much money out of his preaching!

Moreover, Sunday is open to just criticism for hie coarse abuse of ministers. He furnished a mild example of this in his opening address at Ocean Grove.

> "A lot of you good Christian people", roared Billy, "seem to think a minister of the gospel is a sort of ecclesiastical locomotive whose puffings and spoutings and blowings out of hot air and steam and cinders can haul the whole rotten bunch of you to Paradise."

Such vulgar talk as that not only libels the christian ministry, but it disgusts sensible people. It certainly can never lead any hearer to repentance. But it "draws big houses", and that means lots of money at the box office.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THIS mysterious disease called infantile paralysis because by far the greatest numbers of its victims are infants and small children—80 per cent of the cases being under four years—is the most awful visitation this country has had since the days of the yellow fever epidemics.

Its origin, cause and mode of spreading are all unknown. Several epidemics of it have visited the United States in the past 25 years, but none so severe in type or so fatal. It was not till recently thot contagious, indeed, the milder form that for 150 years has now and then appeared, did not seem to be so.

This epidemic, which broke out in New York City has spread to Brooklyn, Philadelphia and to ajacent states until it has almost become a national peril. About 8000 cases in New York City with 1800 deaths; Philadelphia reports 826 cases and 180 deaths, tho their Health Director says that at least 600 cases have not been reported! A few cases have appeared in Wilmington and two have died with two new cases now in that city. It does not seem to have occurred elsewhere in this state.

Infected persons, dust and flies are believed to be the chief carriers of the very minute germs of the disease. Dr. Dixon, Health Officer of Philadelphia, has inoculated monkeys thru flies caught in the room of a sick child.

The doctors advise: 1. Great cleanliness in dwellings and persons; 2. keep away from crowds, yourself and your children; 3. don't travel; 4. keep the throat and nostrils of children carefully cleansed twice daily, spraying both with peroxide of hydrogen two or three times diluted. It is thought that the disease attacks through the mucous passages of the throat and nose, thence passing through the lymphatics to the spinal nerves.

These states have closed all Sunday schools, and forbidden children to attend theatres &c. In Delaware the State Board of Health has also forbidden any child under 16, to attend any theater or moving picture show etc. It seems to be abating.

EVENING OF LIFE.

Rich or poor, the mother's portion necessarily contains much that entitles her, in our opinion, to a sunset that shall be beneficent, kindly and solacing. It doesn't quite satisfy our finite minds to reflect that when she gets to the Father's house there is laid up for her the sure reward. We want her to have a foretaste of heaven here on earth, a little of undisturbed happiness in the evening of her life. So there are many who, whatever else their failings, make particular endeavor toward that end as to the "old folks at home." This evening of life, however, is not a universal heritage. Not infrequently man is hurried from the bright noonday of life into the night of death. The summons comes without warning, regardless of years, of conditions or of prospects. We look forward instinctively to the evening of life, and think to arrange and plan for it to our satisfaction; but a higher Power disposes. Still we should be worse than foolish not to prepare for it to the extent of our ability, for ourselves and others, around about us. Because, when all is said and done, if peradventure length of days is vouchsafed us, we shall have missed the next best thing of life everlasting if we come down to the last days unfitted or unable to appreciate and enjoy the evening of life.

The agricultural department at Washington is engaged in trying to define a weed. The old definition, a "plant out of place," is too sentimental and does not fit the case. Rye growing in a wheat field is out of place, but it is not a weed. Bluegrass growing in an alfalfa field is a plant, though it is out of place. In view of these exceptions a definition has been invented as follows: "A weed is a wild plant that has the habit of intruding where it is not wanted." This is entirely too psychological and so a specialist in the department, after great effort, has reached this conclusion: "The old definition that a weed is a plant out of place, while a very catchy one, does not clearly represent usage The hundreds of wild plants which inhabit a field which is not planted to crops are in common usage called weeds; yet the vast majority of these plants are decidedly 'in place,' and are serving a useful purpose through adding organic matter to an impoverished soil." According to it, one may regard dog fennel no more a weed than a turnip. Our definition is that a weed is a plant with a bad reputation.

There is a popular belief that the ground mole is a destructive animal Like many popular beliefs this cannot be substantiated by facts. Ground moles do not feed upon roots, and are not destructive. The ground mole is a subterranean animal, says Country Life in America. It builds its nests, rears its young and hunts its prey beneath the earth. It is well adapted to its subterranean life, the shape of its body being cylindrical, gradually tapering to a point at the extremity of its nose. Ground moles visit only those localities where the earth is infested with insect life. Where they are numerous, the ground is interlaced with "runs" or passageways that lead from one feeding ground to another. These little animals deserve protection because they prey upon all kinds of underground insects, among which are the larvae of some of the most injurious insects which pass their pupa or chrysalis stage beneath the earth.

Ernest Hawkins, while engaged in hunting for Indian arrow heads and other curios near Ridgefield, state of Washington, picked up an object which is said to be a petrified heart of an infant. It is probably that of some Indian child, as years ago, when the Indians roamed that part of the country, it is said by old timers they had a burying ground near where the petrified heart was found. The petrified heart is in good shape and the arteries and blood vessels can be plainly outlined.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emporer, has just received a patent for an apparatus for cleaning the wind shields of automobiles. It has wipers on both sides of the glass, which by one stroke of the chauffeur's hand may be moved over the glass to remove dust and water.

Nearly everything that is said about heaven gives one the impression that it is an ideal place for a loafer, but without much fascination for the fellow who likes to work.

Even the man who can go out on his front porch and study the moons of Jupiter with his field glasses may like to go to the movies occasionally.

The small boy who sees a moving picture show three times for the price of one admission is determined to get his money's worth.

On the west front in the war zone soldiers are fighting with every possible weapon except hatpins.

If you wish to dispose of your farm to the best advantage Write Today to J. Waters Russell, Real Estate Broker, Chestertown, Md. I handle farms particularly in Kent, Cecil, and the upper Maryland and Delaware peninsula.

Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that *cuts out* bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but *you know* that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, *without a regret!* You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man who knows what *can* be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE & CIGARETTE TOBACCO
PRINCE ALBERT
TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN BAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS
PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH 1907
R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE TONGUE

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse side of the tidy red tin

THE Prince Albert tidy red tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message-to-you on its reverse side. You'll read:—"Process Patented July 30th, 1907." That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. *And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out!* Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever crystal-glass humidor, with sponge-moistener top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!

OBJECTED TO THE "DUCTS"

Colored Farmer Reasoned That He Had Several Good Causes for Complaint.

In Georgia they tell this one: A Georgian advertised a fine truck farm near Augusta for sale. A retired real estate man of Newark, N. J., without answering the advertisement, decided he would go down and look the place over. He did so without the owner being present. He viewed the farm and returned to Augusta, hunted up the owner, and said:

"I thought about buying the farm you advertised for sale, but I don't believe I want the place."

"What is the matter? Any misrepresentation?"

"No. But, you see, I planned to do a little planting. I find I can't raise crops there?"

"Why not?"

"Why, ducks eat the crops."

"Ducks! What do you mean, man?"

"Why, the negro tenant you have there tipped me off."

"Wonder what is all this? Jump into the car here with me and let me see what it is all about."

"John," said the owner. "What do you mean by saying to this gentleman that ducks destroy all your crops?"

"Dey do, boss," the negro mumbled. "You knows dey do. Ain't no use trying to make no crops."

"Tell me what you mean, nigger."

"Oh, you knows, boss—you knows all about it. First, dat dare mule you let me hab; you 'ducts for dat. Den de wagon; you 'ducts for dat. Den de fertilize; you 'ducts for dat. De pervisions; you 'ducts again. Hits 'ducts for dis and 'ducts for dat till when laying by done come 'ducts eat up all de crop."

The two gentlemen, after having a hearty laugh, closed the deal.

Steppedinuomates.

Some jaw-twister, eh? Never mind trying to pronounce the thing, just call it "boo," or "x," and save time as well as patience. It relates to a disease recognized by osteopaths and caused by high street car steps. Awful name for a thing so simple, eh? One might be pardoned, in view of such a name for the ailment, in thinking that it meant the whole dingbusted works had been scrambled like so many eggs. Dr. W. G. Cluett of Sioux City, Ia., told the state osteopaths about it during their convention the other day, explaining that the disease, steppedinuomates, is a general nervous disorder and is spreading rapidly. The jar on alighting from a high step causes a misplacement of the innominate bone, and the trouble begins.

Doctor Cluett said he had treated several patients recently, all living near car lines, and all afflicted in the same way. A car step should not be more than eight inches high, the height of the average step," said the doctor, "Anything higher causes a jar that may have serious consequences."

"Daylight-Saving" Popular.

The hands on all clocks on British railroads, post offices, newspaper offices, police stations and other places where business is conducted throughout the night were pushed forward at two o'clock one morning recently to three o'clock, in accordance with the daylight saving act.

The new schedule will run until September 20, when clocks will be stopped for an hour. Factories, banks, stores, trains, theaters and restaurants will all conform to the new time schedule.

The Scandinavian countries, France and Holland also have adopted the scheme of daylight-saving initiated by Germany, and several Canadian cities, including Halifax, have fallen into line.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Electric Iron

Easiest, coolest, cheapest way to iron—the Westinghouse Electric Iron! Costs nothing to run, the little electricity used doesn't bring the total up to the "minimum charge" for which the consumer pays anyhow.

To introduce it I have reduced the price to $2.75—fine nickled Iron and Stand—guaranteed 5 years—lasts forever. Let me send one for trial.

Walter Letherbury.

FOR SALE
70 ACRE FARM

Good Buildings and plenty of them, farm well fruited, Apple trees of fine varieties in full bearing. Close to good Markets. The price will please you.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Middletown, Del.

Wanted—Agent
For Popular Low Priced
AUTOMOBILE
Good opportunity for right party
State qualifications
BENJAMIN, 1315 N. Y. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE!

The Assessment of United School Districts, Nos. 60, 60½ and 94 is now complete, and a copy of the same is posted at the Town Commissioners' Office in the town of Middletown.

A committee of the Board of Education will sit the Academy in said town on Thursday, July 27th, 1916, at 2 P. M., to hear appeals and to make additions and corrections to said assessment.

Hotel Channell

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

COSTS MONEY TO FEED MARS

European Conflicts Have Been Extraordinarily Costly to the People Who Paid for Them.

War cost Europe from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to August, 1914, about 65,000,000,000 francs, or not half of what the belligerent powers have already expended during the present conflict, according to statistics compiled by Edmond Thery, the French economist, and published in an article written to indicate the progression of the cost of war.

The 15 years of war waged by Napoleon increased the public debt of France by 588,000,000 francs, while the Crimean war alone cost the republic 1,660,000,000, according to Thery. Great Britain spent 1,550,000,000 in the Crimean, while that war cost Austria 343,000,000, and Turkey and Sardinia together 642,000,000 francs. France spent 650,000,000 francs on the Mexican war, he says, and 853,000,000 in the conflict against Austria for the liberation of Italy.

Prussia, in her wars against Denmark and Austria, spent about 2,000,000,000 francs, while the German states and France together spent about 15,000,000,000 on the war of 1870, including 5,000,000,000 francs indemnity paid by France to Germany. The war of 1877-78 against Turkey cost Russia about 2,700,000,000 francs, while she spent 6,300,000,000 in the war with Japan as against 4,500,000,000 spent by Japan.

Rural Typhoid.

Typhoid in rural communities has been a death-producing trouble of greater seriousness than typhoid in cities, where sources of water are more closely guarded and pollution is prevented by public health officers. In scattered country communities this has been difficult. However, the federal health authorities tackled the big problem and succeeded in reducing typhoid deaths by removing the causes of water pollution. In Berkely county, West Virginia, typhoid cases were reduced from 249 in 1914 to 40 in 1915. In Orange county, North Carolina, cases were reduced from 59 to 17.

It was found that typhoid was caused in most cases by using water from polluted wells and that the pollution came from sources that were easily stopped. Ignorance of the causes of disease was the great reason for its previous prevalence. The officers found that when the causes of typhoid were pointed out, there was general inclination to remedy them.

Whaleskin Auto Tires.

Mr. Motorist, here is a chance to get a "whale" of an auto tire and start a new industry in southern California. All you have to do is to go to Long Beach, borrow a boat, go out and catch yourself a whale, skin him and you have material for the tire,

Capt. J. L. Loop, snatcher of whales from the briny deep, says so. Also he declares that the skin of the California gray whale is exceedingly tough and has the elasticity of rubber. It is more than half an inch thick on full-grown whales, he says. Captain Loop, who has captured many whales in southern California waters, declares he has been experimenting with whale hide and has discovered its adaptability for use in tire making.—Los Angeles Cor. New York American.

Aeroplane Flies 125 Miles an Hour.

French newspapers declare that France now possesses a wonderful new aeroplane that has beaten the world's record for speed.

The famous German Fokker has been described as a hawk. The newest French machine is a swallow, a graceful, almost frail looking biplane. It is called a spad.

It climbs rapidly and smoothly and can attain a speed of more than 125 miles an hour. The Fokker's speed is 100 miles an hour. On account of its swiftness the spad can be intrusted to only the most expert pilots, because although the speed can be reduced a little, only the most skillful airmen can alight without smashing the machine.

EVEN TO BOTTOM OF OCEAN

Divers Have to Go When Milady Wants Certain Decoration for Her Headgear.

To the bottom of the Chesapeake bay went American manufacturers of artificial flowers in quest of a certain decoration for milady's headgear, when the war cut off the German supply. They found it, and the bureau of fisheries, which aided the manufacturers in the search of the product, all of which heretofore came from Germany, says it is worth $250 a ton. And Chesapeake bay is just full of it, and even better than that formerly supplied by Germany.

The product is a species of fern, brown in color, which grows in abundance attached to the rocks and shells in the bed of Chesapeake bay. By dyeing various shades are produced, and, in addition to being used on women's hats, it is used for house decorations.

Secretary Redfield said that it is the beginning of a new industry. The bureau of fisheries loaned the Fishhawk, one of its vessels, to a Baltimore artificial flower manufacturer to engage in the explorations for the fern. Efforts are now being made to have fishermen bring in the product, for all which they can obtain $250 a ton.

Nitrates From the Air.

In the American Magazine Albert W. Atwood tells how the DuPonts and the Rockefellers are developing processes for extracting the nitrogen gas from the atmosphere.

"The DuPont interests control and propose to develop in this country the process most extensively employed abroad. One of the newest processes, the one upon which the Rockefeller enterprise is based, consists of liquifying air. Until 1898, when two scientists, one in England, the other in Poland, almost simultaneously made the discovery, no one had ever made air stream down like water. The process consists of reducing the air to a very low temperature by means of powerful compressors. The process is already in successful commercial operation in France and the Societe de l'Air Liquide of that country is one of the large stockholders in the Air Reduction company of New York, in which Percy Rockefeller is the largest owner. The American company proposes to install a plant in every state, and believes that each plant will be able to produce 280,000 cubic feet of nitrogen daily. Rockefeller has gathered around him as directors men who are not accustomed to entering upon purely visionary enterprises."

Better Than Faucets.

Foot power is required to wash your hands in one of the new washbowls designed for use in schools, public institutions and offices, as well as private homes. The faucets supplying the water have no handles. They are operated by pedals underneath the stand. Pressing one pedal gives hot water and the other supplies cold. This permits the user to have his water at the temperature he desires. As soon as the pressure upon pedal is released, its waterflow stops. Physicians and dentists find this foot controlled water supply a great convenience because it does not require the use of a hand to secure water. It is claimed that it would lessen the water waste in all public places where the washstand is in almost continual use.

A Gamble.

"I took my girl to the ball game yesterday."

"Yeah?"

"Uh-huh! I bet her a pound of candy against a pack of cigarettes on the game,"

"Who won?"

"I did."

"Did she pay up?"

"Say, what kind of a cheapskate do you think I am? Why, the girl felt so bad about losing that I had to buy her two pounds of candy and swear off smoking cigarettes for life before I could cheer her up."

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Fifth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment —as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:
Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.
$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK
American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.
EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. George Bennett, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Edward Reynolds.

Mrs. Jennie Wilson, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Winfield Lattomus.

Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Chester, is spending a week with her sister Mrs. Walter E. Harris.

No services in Townsend Church, September 3, on account of Reunion of Union M. E. Church.

Mrs. Turner and daughter Margaret, of Smyrna, spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. H. A. Wilson.

Miss Arrelee Lattomus with a party of friends from Smyrna, attended a house party for a week at Rehoboth.

By the request of the State Board of Health, there will be no Sunday School service in the E. M. E. Church until September 18.

The public school will open September 18, The following teachers for the ensuing year: Mr. Cobb, of Clayton, principal; Misses Katie Ratledge, Blanche Deakyne and Lenora Davis, for the following grades.

Notice!

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health, the following resolution was adopted: That any child under 16 years of age coming from an infected district of Infantile Paralysis into the town, or children who leave Middletown and go into an infected district and return shall be reported to the Health officer, Dr. E. M. Vaughan, and such children shall be isoated for 14 days. During the quarantine they shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Board of Health.

E. M. VAUGHAN, M. D., Pres.
JOS. BIGGS, Sec.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

WANTED.—A Mocking Bird Cage Write to Box 331.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

"Men Wanted. Steady work. 20c an hour. Apply, The Krebs Pigment & Chemical Co., Newport, Del."

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed.
W. N. DONOVAN.

NOTICE.—Owing to the advanced cost of machinery and labor, the threshermen find it necessary to raise the price of Stack-threshing to 3 cents per bushel, this season.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes, Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WANTED.—Men to repair Freight Cars. Wages 21 to 40 cents per hour. Apply to MASTER MECHANIC, P. B. & W. R. R. Shops, Wilmington, Delaware.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Pubic Sale, at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY
THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT., 1916
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

All those five certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 77 and 78 on a plan of a tract of land known as Hillcrest, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Woodside avenue at the distance of four hundred and twenty-three feet and eight inches southwesterly from the southwesterly, side of Lore avenue; thence northwesterly, at right angles to Woodside avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner; thence southwesterly, parallel with Woodside avenue, fifty feet to a corner; thence southeasterly, parallel with the first described line, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said northwesterly side of Woodside avenue, and thence thereby northeasterly fifty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents teereof what they may.

BEING the same lands and premises which Edward G. Cook and wife, by Indenture, bearing date the Twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1913, and now of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for New Castle connty, Delaware, in Deed Record——, Volume ——, Page ——, etc., granted and conveyed to the said Suburban Land Company, in fee simple as by reference to said record will more fully and at large appear.

No. 2. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 74 and 75, on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Hillcrest avenue with the northwesterly side of Woodside avenve; thence in a nearly northerly direction and at right angles to said Hillcrest avenue one hundred and twenty feet four and five-eighths inches to a bend in said Woodside avenue; thence still by said Woodside avenue five feet one and one-fourth

SHERIFF'S SALES

nches to a point; thence in a nearly westerly direction and parellel with Hillcrest avenue eighty-two feet and one inch to a point; thence nearly southerly one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said northerly side of Hillcrest avenue, aforesaid, and thence thereby easterly eighty feet to the place of beginning.

No. 3. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, towit: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue with the northerly side of Hillcrest avenue; thence easterly along said side of Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and ninety-four feet four and three-fourths inches to a point; thence northerly at right angles to said Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and twenty-one feet three inches to a point; thence northwesterly thirty-six feet ten and one-half inches to another point; thence southwesterly sixteen feet and nine inches to another point; thence nearly westerly and parallel to Hillcrest avenue one huudred and thirty-seven feet four and one-fourth inches to a point in the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue, aforesaid, thence thereby southwesterly sixteen feet and eleven inches to a bend in said Woodside avenue; and thence still thereby in a nearly southerly direction one hundred and nine feet seven and one-fourth inches to the aforesaid, northerly side of Hillcrest avenue, the place of beginning.

No. 4. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 68 and 69 on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest," and bounded and described as follows, towit: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Springhill avenue at the distance of four hundred and eighty-eight feet and one-half inch south westerly from the southwesterly side of Lore avenue; thence southeasterly at right angle to said Springhill avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point; thence southwesterly and parallel with said Springhill avenue sixty feet more or less to another point distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Hillcrest avenue, measured at right angles therto; thence in a nearly westerly direction and parallel with Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and ten feet, more or less, to a point in the southeasterly side of Springhill avenue, aforesaid, thence in a nearly northerly direction, along the said side of said Springhill avenue, seventy-two feet and five-eighths of an inch to a bend in said Springhill avenue; and thence still thereby northwesterly thirty-nine feet nine and one-half inches to the place of beginning.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 herein being a part of the same lands and premises which Sue H. F. MacNair and Earnest C. MacNair, her husband, by Indenture bearing date the Twelfth day of November, 1904, and now of records in the office for the Recording of Deeds &c., in and for New Castle county, Delaware, in Deed Record B, Volume 20, Page 352, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Suburban Land Company, in fee simple, as by reference to said record will more fully and at large appear.

No. 5. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of the right of way of the Wilmington and Chester Electric Railway Company (formerly known as the Front and Union Street Railway Company), and the northwesterly side of Thirteenth street as laid out on a plan of Gordon Heights; thence southwesterly, along said Thirteenth street, two hundred and ten feet, more or less to a line of land now or formerly of E. I. duPont Company, two hundred and forty feet, more or less to a point; thence northerly, and at right angles to said right of way of said Wilmington and Chester Electric Railway Company, one hundred and twenty-five feet more or less, to a point in the southerly line of said right of way, three hundred feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may,

Being a part of the same land and premises which David J. Reinhardt and Margaret H. Reinhardt, his wife, by Indenture bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1913, and now of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, etc, in and for New Castle county, Delaware, in Deed Record,—— Volume ——, Page——, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Suburban Land Company in fee simple, as by reference to said record will more fully and at large appear,

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Record Q, Vol. 25, Page 167, &c.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point distant ten feet southerly, from a point in the southerly side of the right of way of the Wilmington and Chester Railway Company (formerly Front and Union Streets Railway Company), measured at right angles to said right of way, said mentioned point in the right of way being distant two hundred feet northwesterly from the northwesterly side of Thirteenth street, as laid out on a plot of Gordon Heights; thence northwesterly, parallel with said southerly side of said right of way and distant ten feet therefrom, fifty feet to a corner; thence in a southerly direction and at right angles to said side of said right of way, one hundred and two feet more or less, to a point in the line of land now or formerly of E. I. duPont Company; thence southeasterly along the line of said duPont's land, fifty feet, more or less to a corner; and thence in a northerly direction, parallel with the second described line of this lot and distant fifty feet therefrom, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suburban Land Company, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and t, t, s, and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 16th DAY OF SEPT., 1916,
AT 10 O'clock A. M.
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, more particularly bounded and described as follows, towit:

BEGINNING at a point one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches distant northerly at right angles from the northerly side of Monroe street and ten feet distant westerly at right angles from the westerly side of Twentieth street; thence westerly parallel with

SHERIFF'S SALES

Monroe street seventy-nine feet two inches to a corner; thence northerly parallel with Twentieth street twenty-six feet to another corner; thence easterly parallel with Monroe street and passing through the middle of a brick division wall between this honse and the house adjoining on the north seventy-nine feet, two inches to a corner ten feet westerly from the westerly side of Twentieth street, thence southerly and parallel with Twentieth street, twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may, together with the free use and privilege forever as a passage way of a strip of land six inches wide immediately adjoining the property hereinabove described on the south, and extending that width westerly to a distance of fifty-seven feet from the building line on Twentieth street.

TOGETHER with the free and uninterrupted right, use and privilege for the passage of light and air of the strip of land ten feet wide, laid out between the specific building line for said premises and the said southwesterly side of Twentieth street, and extending from the southerly boundary line of Snuff Mill Lane to a point one hundred and thirty-feet distant southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Van Buren street, said strip of land ten feet wide to be used as stated in common with others entitled thereto forever. And also the exclusive use and privilege for flowers, trees, shrubbery, grass plots, sewers, walks and ornamental fencing of that specific portion of the said ten feet wide strip of land, laid out as aforesaid between the aforesaid building line and the said southwesterly side of Twentieth street lying directly in front of the said lot of land hereby conveyed; together with the right of ingress, egress and regress into, over and upon the same, but this privilege shall not be construed so as to permit the erection of any porch, bay window or other structure thereon, nor to obstruct in any manner the free admission of light and air forever; subject nevertheless to all costs, taxes, charges for tewers, or for any other privileges or any other expense which may be legally assessed, levied or charged against the same

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W Brady and Anna A. Brady, his wife, Mortgagors, and to be sold by
HARRY J STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the three story brick dwelling house thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to wit;

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Ninth street at the distance of two hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of Franklin street and at a corner in line of land now or formerly of Amanda E. Pyle; thence northerly parallel with Franklin street and by said line of land one hundred and four feet; thence westerly parallel with Ninth street forty feet to a corner in line of land formerly of Charles Warner; thence southerly parallel with Franklin street and by said side of land one hundred and four feet to a point in the said northerly side of Ninth street and thence thereby easterly forty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Florence R. Crumlish and Edward E. Crumlish, Mortgagors and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue, as laid down on plot of "Hillcrest" at the distance of three hundred and seventy-five feet nine and one-half inches southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Lore avenue; thence southeasterly at right angles to Woodside avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner; thence southwesterly parallel with Woodside avenue forty-one feet nine inches to a corner, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet from the northeasterly side of Hillcrest avenue measured at right angels thereto; thence northwesterly parallel with Hillcrest avenue one hundred and thirty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches to the said southeasterly side of Woodside avenue; and thence thereby northeasterly ninety-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the contents what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suburban Land Company, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and t, t, s., and to be sold by
HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 26c, in trade 28c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 23c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

$8.50 & $11.25

Medium Weight Suits in Our Clean Up Sale; can be worn all Fall. Neat Patterns and All Sizes for Men and Young Men.

$1.50 to $4.50

ODD TROUSERS SALE

Every Size among them, 31 to 52 Waist and All Lengths.

New Fall Suits
Fall Top Coats
New Fall Hats
New Fall Shirts
New Fall Shoes

All in and Ready for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Come look them over.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

For Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
George K. Ball
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
John L. Wright
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Norman P. Crouch
Subject to Republican Party Rules

For County Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
CHARLES H. LIPPINCOTT
Subject to Republican Party Rules

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—
Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

For County Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Walter S. Burris
Subject to Republican Party Rules
Registration Days, July 15, Aug. 5 & 12

For Clerk of the Peace 1916
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Everett B. Hollingsworth
Subject to Republican Party Rules

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

SCHOOL opens at the Academy, September 18th. This delay will give all the scholars, Boys, Girls and Misses ample time to get the various articles they need to do their school work both pleasantly and successfully.

At Fogel & Burstan's they will find big stocks of new goods, in the latest patterns and styles, in the way of Dresses, Suits, and headwear and footwear.

"Black Cat Hosiery"

The well known durable hose, in all sizes and color for Boys, Girls and Misses.

Shoes

Boys', Girls' and Misses' Shoes in all the first class leathers, all sizes and all the latest shapes—a large selection from which to choose, and at very reasonable prices.

School Stationery

We have the largest assortment of School Stationery in town—everything the scholar requires, Blank Books, Copy Books, Pens, Pencils, Rubbers, Crayons, Rulers, etc.

Shoes Much Reduced

A fine lot of Ladies' Pumps, in the very best leathers, that we sold for $1.50 and $3.00—must now go for $1.00! BARGAINS!

Middy Blouses

For Girls and Misses we offer many fine selections of Middy Blouses in all the newest cuts and trimmings, and in many colors. Also a big lot of high grade Boys' Blouses in various colors.

Millinery For Next to Nothing

Handsome Hats that a few days ago we sold for $4, $5 and $6—new stylish patterns—now given away for the nominal sum of $1.00! That's less than the trimmings cost!

Just take a look at some of these fine Hats displayed in our Show Window Cor. Main and Broad, and you will appreciate the size of this HAT BARGAIN! It surely will pay any one to salt down one of these superb Hats for next Spring when the styles will be but little changed.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NOTICE!

I, CHARLES DEVALINGER, owner and occupant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in School District No. 60, 60 1-2 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Session of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County on Monday, the 18th day of September A. D. 1916, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application, viz;

F. J. Penington,	C. P. Cochran,
J. L. Parsons,	S. M. Rosenberg,
Geo. W. Ingram,	Wm. D. Collins,
Benjamin Boyles,	Corbit Vinyard,
C. M. Cochran,	J. P. Cochran, Jr.,
George W. Price,	Fred J. Steller,
John C. Green,	Wm. E. Robinson,
George M. Wilson,	O. A. Husfelt,
Geo. H. Johnson,	C. R. Uhler.

CHARLES DEVALINGER.
Middletown, Del., Aug. 18, 1916.

Greater Than Ever
DELAWARE
State Fair
Wawaset Park, Wilmington
SEPT. 4,5,6,7&8
DAY and NIGHT
$25,000 IN PREMIUMS
Exhibits of Grain and Forage, Fruits and Vegetables. Women's and Children's Work.
Horse Show, Dog Show
Hound Show
Automobile Races
Monday, Sept. 4
$1,000.00 Purse Race Every Day Except Monday
Fireworks and Motor Cycle Races
EVERY NIGHT
Midway and Free Vaudeville
Excursion Rates on all Railroads
Consult Agent for Time Cards
Children sixteen years of age and under will NOT be admitted to grounds of the Delaware State Fair during the week. This ruling is made by the State Board of Health and the Fair management will enforce the order.
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HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

Delaware State Fair
AT WILMINGTON
September 5, 6, 7 and 8
SPECIAL TRAIN
Thursday, September 7

Leave Clayton	8.40 A. M.
Townsend	8.53 A. M.
Middletown	9.02 A. M.
Mt. Pleasant	9.09 A. M.
Kirkwood	9.17 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	9.50 A. M.
Returning Leaves Wilmington	6.52 P. M.

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Racing Horse and Dog Show Baby Show
Vaudeville Mystifying Midway
Consult Ticket Agents
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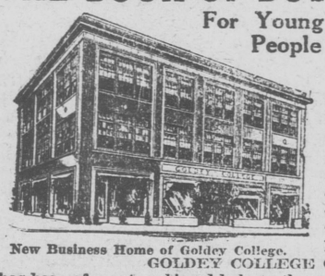
THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE
For Young People



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is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.